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than as the matured result of research; he brings, at any rate, little evidence in support of his position.

Deficiency of evidence, however, becomes of more moment when associated with the chief thesis of the work, the pedigree of the trade-union. This thesis is defended with acuteness and vigor and illustrated with knowledge both of the English sources and of German and French industrial history, but it is unfortunate that at vital points of the argument inference takes the place of fact. The central position as to the relations of classes within the Elizabethan yeomanry rests almost entirely upon the interpretation of exiguous entries from the records of one London company, the Clothworkers. Again, for his assertion of the continuity of development from the journeyman-organization of the seventeenth to the trade-union of the nineteenth century, Unwin adduces but one instance, that of the London hatters. And at the critical period there is here a sad gap in the evidence. From the time of the journeymen's wage-disputes at the close of the seventeenth to the emergence of the hatters' union in the latter part of the eighteenth century there is a total absence of information as to the organization of the workmen. The continuity is only an assumption; it is not as yet a certainty. It may prove impossible to obtain full and satisfactory evidence of the plausible hypotheses which Unwin advances, but it is to be hoped that the study so auspiciously begun may be further prosecuted, preferably by Unwin himself, and that he may extend his researches in the archives of the London companies beyond the two he has already explored.

But aside from the necessary criticism called forth in part by the inadequacy of the evidence, in part by the defects of the author's own excellent qualities, there is much to praise in this, Unwin's first book. In temper and spirit it is admirable. The presentation is in general clear, though the mazes of detail he has explored might well have bewildered a guide of less competence and verve. With all due respect to the work which has prepared the way and with full recognition of the work still to be done, of the questions still to be answered,—questions which it is part of Unwin's service to have assisted in formulating,—his essay must be regarded, in my opinion, as one of the most stimulating contributions of recent years to English economic history.

EDWIN F. GAY.

*The Cambridge Modern History.* Planned by the late Lord ACTON, LL.D.; edited by A. W. WARD, Litt.D., G. W. PROTHERO, Litt.D., STANLEY LEATHES, M.A. Volume III., *The Wars of Religion.* (London and New York: The Macmillan Company. 1905. Pp. xxvi, 914.)

THE field covered by the present installment of this monumental work does not exactly correspond to the idea conveyed by its title. It stops short of the last and greatest of the "Wars of Religion", the Thirty Years' War, which is reserved for consideration in a later vol-

ume; yet on the other hand it passes considerably beyond the natural halting-place afforded by the close of the religious wars in France, the peace of Vervins, and the death of Philip II. in 1598. Its general starting-point (save for the chapters on the Ottoman Power and on Ireland) is indeed, as one would expect, the treaty of Cateau-Cambrésis in 1559; but it is impossible to find an equally convenient date to mark its termination, for the story breaks off, if one may be allowed so to express it, at a variety of points all included in the first quarter of the seventeenth century, the precise year in each country being determined by the close of a reign. Thus in England we are brought to the death of James I. in 1625, in France to that of Henry IV. in 1610, in Spain to that of Philip III. in 1621, in the Empire to that of Rudolph II. in 1612 and in the Netherlands to that of Maurice of Nassau in 1625. The result of this arrangement is that the present volume has considerably less unity in itself than any of its predecessors, and much less than the fifth volume of Lavissee and Rambaud's *Histoire Générale*, which is entitled *Guerres de Religion*, and covers the entire period from 1559 to 1648. The exigencies of space are doubtless largely responsible for the limits that have been chosen; but even as it stands the present volume is somewhat bulkier than those which have appeared before, and it is an open question whether the editors would not have done better to reserve those chapters which deal with the first quarter of the seventeenth century for an introduction to the Thirty Years' War. It must also be remarked in this connection that it is a matter of great surprise to find a chapter on "the Height of the Ottoman Power," which we naturally associate, as does its author, with the reign of Solymán the Magnificent, 1520-1566, inserted in a volume the rest of which deals chiefly with the period 1560 to 1625, when the Turks were notoriously on the decline.

The same distinguishing features which have characterized the earlier volumes of the *Cambridge Modern History* have been preserved also in the present. The object which the great majority of the collaborators have constantly sought, and for the most part successfully attained, is compressed accuracy, the piling up of many facts without too much regard to digestibility of presentation. In some few cases, notably the chapters on the Netherlands, by Rev. G. Edmundson, compactness is combined with a style and manner of narration which makes reading attractive as well as instructive; these chapters, in fact, are likely to be among the very most useful of the whole book, since before their appearance there was no satisfactory scientific and impartial account in English of the period with which they deal, save for Miss Ruth Putnam's translation of the earlier volumes of Professor Blok's *Geschiedenis van het Nederlandsche Volk*. Occasionally too we come to a chapter which offers a welcome respite from the overcrowded pages of the bulk of the work. Such, especially, is the very brilliant, though relatively overlengthy essay by Count Ugo Balzani on Rome under Sixtus V. The author gives us a novel and very illuminating view

of this pontiff, whom he regards as one of those strong personalities who "sum up the tendencies of the time and stamp them with their own character". Count Balzani's description of Sixtus' complicated and important dealings with France during the crucial years 1588 to 1590 is particularly valuable, while his local knowledge of Rome has enabled him to give us a most delightful picture of the city as it was in the time of Sixtus, and of the changes wrought in it by him.

Several other chapters call for special mention. Rev. J. Neville Figgis's "Political Thought in the Sixteenth Century" bristles with learning and throws into clear relief the effects of the development of Protestantism on the growth of royal power. Mr. R. A. Dunlop has made the history of Ireland under the Tudors considerably less dreary than does Bagwell; his field is very difficult and he has had distinct success in dealing with it. To Mr. Edward Armstrong we are indebted for a sane and thorough estimate of the work of the much neglected Cosimo de' Medici and Philibert Emmanuel of Savoy. Mr. Sidney Lee's "Last Years of Elizabeth" is not what its title implies, a summary of the history of England from 1588 to 1603, but rather a résumé of the internal affairs of the entire reign; it is none the less welcome for that reason, however, and bears every evidence of having been written by a thorough master of the period. It would be almost impertinent to add that the latter statement holds doubly true concerning the late Professor Gardiner's chapter on "Britain under James I."; it contains the quintessence of those vast stores of ripened learning, which a life of unremitting industry and zeal enabled the author to acquire.

The length of some of the chapters and paragraphs is somewhat disproportionate to the importance of the matters of which they treat. The Empire from 1555 to 1576 is certainly not worth forty-two pages if France from 1562 to 1593 is dismissed in fifty-two. Nor are Tuscany and Savoy in the second half of the sixteenth century worth thirty-nine pages, when the other independent Italian states and Spanish dependencies in Italy are left practically untouched, and Spain itself gets but fifty-one. Shakespeare surely deserves more than two pages if Montaigne has four, Cervantes more than twelve lines if Henri Estienne has thirty. And there are some rather startling omissions. There is, for example, no account of the great siege of Antwerp in 1584-1585. We look in vain throughout the volume for a clear statement of the important though not familiar fact that Franche Comté shared the lot of the Belgic provinces in 1598 in being handed over to the Archdukes. Major Hume gives no hint of the terms on which Philip II. was accepted in 1581 as King of Portugal, nor of the changes in the constitution of Aragon after the Perez episode in 1593. Some account of the political and ecclesiastical organization of the Huguenots from Mr. A. J. Butler would have been very welcome. After the limitations announced in the preface to the first installment of this work, we are

surprised to find that the present volume contains no less than three chapters exclusively devoted to literature; but this makes all the more striking the absence of any adequate account of the development of painting, sculpture and science in this period.

There are moreover a considerable number of misprints and minor errors. "Murder of Henry II." should be "Murder of Henry III." in the headline of page 47. Dr. Brosch's use of the title "Solyman II." to indicate Solyman the Magnificent is not according to the best usage; it should be Solyman I. (The Solyman who conquered Gallipoli in 1356 died before his father Orkhan and was therefore not a real sultan, while the Solyman who disputed the throne with Mohammed I. is always reckoned as a mere pretender.) If Professor Laughton persists in his contention that the English fleet never got further than Ushant on the quest for the Armada detained at Corunna, he should show cause for the rejection of Mr. Corbett's assertion that it crossed the Bay of Biscay and nearly reached the coast of Spain. Henry II. of France did not die in June, 1559, as Major Hume asserts (p. 483) but in July. When the preamble of the edict of Nantes expressly states that it is "perpetual and irrevocable", it is very surprising to find Mr. Leathes announcing that it "bears the stamp of a temporary measure" (p. 676). The death of the Duke of Anjou occurred in 1584 and not in 1585 as Mr. Figgis has it (p. 764). It is perhaps unfair to criticize the spelling of proper names, but one certainly has a right to demand uniformity. But we find "Jagiello" on page 73 and "Jagello" on page 170, "Ruy Gomes" on page 190 and "Ruy Gomez" on page 241, "Medina Coeli" on page 234, and "Medina Celi" on page 486. Most extraordinary of all, we are expected to recognize the commander of the Turkish left at Lepanto under the names of "Ochiali Pasha" on page 135 and "Luch Ali" on page 497.

The bibliographies in this as in the preceding volumes are likely to be the most useful portion of the work. They have evidently been compiled in most cases with extreme care and industry, and those which deal with the more remote countries where historical study is still in a somewhat backward state will doubtless prove indispensable to students of all nationalities. Yet on the other hand they show the danger of trusting to any list of books that is not practically complete. Even allowing for the limitations which the editors have announced it would be difficult to justify the omission of such well-known monographs as Willert's *Henry of Navarre*, Méaly's *Origines des Idées Politiques Libérales en France*, Schäfer's *Beiträge zur Geschichte des Spanischen Protestantismus* and Gounon-Loubens' *Essai sur L'Administration de la Castille au Seizième Siècle*. In fact it must be confessed that the bibliography for Chapters XV. and XVI. reveals a great lack of knowledge of the recent mass of French and German works on Spanish history. Worst of all is the absence of any reference to the late Professor Seeley's *Growth of British Policy*, which contains by all odds the most illuminating and suggestive account of England's foreign affairs in

this period that now exists; and the omission is particularly inexplicable in a Cambridge Modern History.

Despite all these minor defects, however, there can be no doubt that the third volume of this great work is in every way worthy of the high standard set by the earlier ones. The period it covers is exceptionally complicated and difficult—with a multitude of isolated details and a paucity of central events about which to group them, while the mass of polemical writings by Catholic and Protestant has served to obscure rather than to illuminate the truth. Over all these difficulties the editors of the *Cambridge Modern History* have gained a decisive victory. They have furnished us with a general guide to a most perplexing epoch, the value of which is unrivalled by that of any other work save possibly the fifth volume of Lavissee and Rambaud's *Histoire Générale*. Comparisons between these two great collaborate histories have been so often made that it is happily unnecessary for the present reviewer to add another, but they certainly differ so widely in conception, arrangement and execution that there is no danger that either will ever render the other superfluous.

ROGER BIGELOW MERRIMAN.

*Scotland in the Time of Queen Mary.* By P. HUME BROWN, LL.D.  
(London: Methuen and Company. 1904. Pp. xi, 243.)

THESE six lectures before the Scottish Society of Antiquaries describe the physical, social and economic aspects of Scotland during a period second to none in its contributions to national development. The work is not exhaustive—the author purposely omits biographical, religious and political topics, and does not mention legal procedure or purely intellectual developments—but within the limits selected the book contains the most adequate description with which the reviewer is acquainted of the conditions of Scottish life in the sixteenth century. By the constant employment of the comparative method, conditions which Scotland enjoys in common with England and the Continent are described, differentiations noted, and, so far as may be, accounted for. The value of the work lies rather in the *ensemble* than in novelty of detail; while its remarkable lucidity, precision and vigor of exposition make it a notable addition to Scottish historical literature.

The first two lectures—based largely upon travellers' accounts—treat chiefly of the physical aspects of Scotland, intercommunication, and the external appearance of villages and towns. The next three lectures deal with subjects of supreme importance—the various phases of town-life. The drift of population from country to town had already begun, and at this time, according to Professor Brown, the towns contained perhaps one-half of the total population. There the most intense life of the nation was concentrated; they were the main agents in effecting the change in the national religion; the power of the nobility was soon to wane before their power; and it was chiefly in the towns that those symptoms of economic change were manifested “which mark the reign